DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 299 195 SO 019 337

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TITLE Material Culture and American Domestic Life: The Kitchen, 1890-1914.
PUB DATE [87]
NOTE 22p.; Some pages may not reproduce clearly due to small print.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Cultural Education; Economics Education; Elementary Secondary Education; *Family Environment; Family Life Education; *Home Furnishings; Instructional Materials; *Primary Sources; Resource Units; Social History; Sociology; Teaching Guides; United States History
IDENTIFIERS *Artifacts; *Cultural Resources; Kitchens; Kitchen Utensils; Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century

ABSTRACT

This teacher's guide is designed to provide elementary and secondary students with an orientation to material culture studies and an exposure to such artifacts as sad irons, washboards, butter churns, butter molds, and waffle irons. Information is also provided about wages, employment, industrial development, and advertising in the United States prior to World War I. This material allows for the guide to be used effectively in conjunction with lessons on particular themes in U.S. history, economics, or sociology. A number of primary documents such as catalog pages, a magazine article, and illustrations are located in the appendix. A five-item bibliography is included. (DJC)

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Material Culture and American Domestic Life: The Kitchen, 1890-1914

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MATERIAL CULTURE AND AMERICAN DOMESTIC LIFE
THE KITCHEN, 1880-1914

Lawrence W. McBride
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This publication is the first of a series which will introduce social studies students to material culture studies as a means to learn about nineteenth Century American domestic life. The series is based on the belief that the study of material culture provides an insight into the life and times of past - and present - communities and societies. Material culture studies center on artifacts - that is, objects made or modified by people. This is an immense category. It includes both manufactured, physical objects and natural objects which have been somehow adapted by people for some purpose. A plow and a row of corn, a skyscraper and a city park are artifacts. Each of these "material" objects is the product of a "culture," and each makes some statement about the belief systems of the people who created them. Because material culture studies is such a vast and fertile field for inquiry, scholars from several disciplines have taken an interest in it. Historians, archeologists, geographers, and anthropologists may ask a different set of questions about an artifact; but each scholar agrees that the object is a primary source, and as such, warrants close examination as a key to understanding something which is much larger than the object itself. (Schlereth, 1981)

This series of pamphlets uses artifacts and primary source documents to illustrate important themes in late nineteenth and early twentieth century American social history. Specifically, the pamphlets focus on the typical American house around 1900. This particular pamphlet centers on the kitchen. A teachers guide is provided.

The teachers guide is designed to provide students with an orientation to material culture studies, and to the artifacts which are the centerpiece of the lesson. Students are provided with information about each artifact. The guide also provides data about wages, employment, industrial development, and advertising in the United States so teachers can help students set the larger historical context. A number of primary source documents, including catalogs, a magazine article, and illustrations are located in an appendix to the guide. A bibliography for teachers is also included.

All of the artifacts in this plan, and in the subsequent plans, can be easily obtained at local flea markets, re-sale shops, or antique dealers. The artifacts in this pamphlet series were selected from the collections of the University Museum, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois. Teachers and their students can substitute artifacts from their own collections. Students can then research these objects, using the methodology in "Analyzing Artifacts" (from the teachers guide) as a point of departure. Students should be encouraged to visit members of the education staff at their local historical society or museum for assistance. The presentation of the material in this pamphlet is designed to give teachers maximum flexibility in its use. The artifacts and printed sources can be used in a history lesson that could be extended over several days. The appended documents, on the other hand, offer

teachers an opportunity to present a variety of learning activities which can supplement their lectures, class discussions, and textbook's narrative. Portions of the material could be used just as effectively in conjunction with lessons in economics or sociology, or with lessons on particular themes in American history.

Printed sources for this lesson were researched by history education students, Debra Quick, Tracy Javellana, Jeff Hinman, Pam Arkow, and Margaret Miller as part of a material culture project at Illinois State University. Kirk Houchin, history teacher at Mazon-Verona-Kinsman High School, and Paula Nelson, teacher at Streator High School, assisted in the preparation of this lesson plan. The artifacts portion of this lesson was piloted in Community Unit School District #300 in Dundee, Illinois. Special thanks to Sue Winder, Ph.D., education specialist at the University Museum, Illinois State University.

Teachers Guide

MATERIAL CULTURE AND AMERICAN DOMESTIC LIFE: THE KITCHEN, 1890-1914

Themes

1. Artifacts and the study of the American past
2. Homemaking in America, 1890-1914: The Kitchen
3. Linking past and present

Skill Objectives

Students will:

1. Define material culture and artifacts
2. Use a series of artifacts to draw informed conclusions about aspects of American social history
3. Reflect on the question: What were women's roles in a typical American household in 1900?

Materials Needed

1. Sad Iron
2. Washboard
3. Butter Churn
4. Butter Mold
5. Wafer Iron

Documents

1. Montgomery Ward & Co. - Catalogue and Buyers' Guide (1895)
2. The Sears, Roebuck Catalogue (1902 edition)
3. The T. Eaton Co. - Fall and Winter Catalogue (1901-1902)
4. Finley Peter Dunne's quote on advertisement
5. Quaker Oats Company oatmeal advertisement (1910)
6. House Beautiful article on kitchen design (1915)
7. Illustrations of women working in the kitchen

Procedures

I. What is material culture?

A. Material Culture: The subject that embraces the segments of learning and behavior which provide a person with plans, methods, and reasons for producing and using things that can be seen and touched. In this sense, material culture constitutes an abbreviation for artifacts in a cultural context.
-Thomas Schlereth, 1980

B. Artifacts: Any objects showing human modification.

C. How do artifacts help us gain a deeper understanding of American history?

1. Complement the use of documents and records

2. Like documents, they can be studied and analyzed; but they have a different story to tell
3. A number of related artifacts can be used to draw generalizations about areas of history that are often ignored by historians and textbooks
4. Because most artifacts can be handled by students, they bridge the gap between a textbook account and a student's personal experience in a classroom or museum

II. Analyzing Kitchen Artifacts and Documents c. 1890-1914

Teaching Note: Teachers may distribute the artifacts one at a time or they may divide the room into small groups and have each group analyze an artifact. It is important for students to handle the artifacts and judge weight, feel texture, and study the component parts. Teachers may wish to develop a handout which students can use to take notes on the features of each artifact, including trademarks, dates, and design elements. The presentation of artifacts to the class may be organized from items that most students will know, to items that are more archaic.

The appendix at the end of this guide includes pages of three catalogs that provide additional information about kitchen artifacts.

A. "Analyzing Artifacts." A Guide for Students

1. What might this artifact be?
2. What is it made of?
3. Are there any distinguishing marks?
4. How old is it? Is there any date?
5. Where was it made? Is there a manufacturer's trademark?
6. Does its shape give a clue to its use?
7. Does the object tell us anything about the person who might have used it?
8. Would the person who manufactured this object be the person who would use it?
9. Is the object homemade or factory made?
10. How much might this object cost in 1900?
11. Is an object similar to this in use today?

B. Kitchen Artifacts and Mail Order Catalogs

1. Sad Iron
   a. "Sad" meant solid, not that people who used them were unhappy
   b. Sad irons were heated on stoves
   c. Others, not completely solid, were filled with hot charcoals
   d. A typical sad iron weighed between 5 and 9 pounds although some weighed as much as 17 pounds
   e. Irons similar to American sad irons were used in Europe and Asia. They are still used in countries that do not have electrical power
   f. Cost: a 5-pound sad iron - 13 cents in 1895

2. Washboard
    a. The washboard was used for hand laundering
    b. Washboards came with a variety of rubbing surfaces: glass, wood, brass, galvanized metal, zinc, and aluminum
    c. Washboards came with hardwood frames
    d. The surface was called a crimp surface
    e. The crimp surface was meant to be a labor-saving device because the increased surface area permitted a more efficient way to clean clothes
    f. Discuss with students the brand name, addresses, manufacturer, and other distinguishing characteristics on this artifact.
    g. Cost: 25 cents to 50 cents each in 1917

3. Butter Churn
    a. Butter is produced by agitating cream
    b. There were many sizes and types of hand butter churns
    c. A butter churn with a hand crank was considered a labor-saving device. Older churns were operated by using a long-handled plunger and a bucket; others were heavy wooden barrels or steel boxes that the operator had to spin or rotate; some small paddle types fit on the top of jars
    d. Cost: barrel churn, 1-5 gal. of cream - $2.55 in 1902

4. Butter Mold
    a. Two parts:
        1. Wooden box
        2. Wooden spoon or handle
    b. Could this object be homemade?
    c. The butter mold is used after the butter has been churned
    d. It was used to cool and shape the butter
    e. Butter molds came in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. sizes
    f. Cost: mold- 20 cents to 25 cents; spoon- 5 cents in 1901-1902

5. Wafer Iron
    a. Wafer irons date back to the 14th century
    b. Wafers were eaten on such special occasions as Mother's Day, birthdays, weddings, and religious celebrations
    c. The wafer iron was a luxury item
    d. The handles were called reins
    e. Wafer irons came in many shapes and motifs that included figures of animals, mottos, hearts, or geometric designs.
    f. Cost: approx. 8 1/4 lb. - 70 cents; 10 lb. - 75 cents in 1902

III. The Historical Context: American history during the period 1890-1914

A. Labor history
    1. The workforce
        a. Four million women were gainfully employed in 1890
        b. 5% of all married women worked outside the home
        c. 25% of black women worked outside the home

2. Domestic servants in the household
   a. Immigrants: Irish women - worked as servants until marriage then quit
   b. Blacks: Continued working as paid laundresses and domestic servants after they were married

3. Children: Household arts were taught by their mothers
   a. Kitchen chores were often the responsibility of older female children
   b. Allowed mothers to work as domestic servants outside the home or to bring work into the home

4. Wages and household budget
   a. Average blue collar wage c. 1880 - $1.77 per day
   b. Average woman's wage c. 1880 - $1.26 per day
   c. Amount of income likely to be designated for the household - 3.4% on household furnishings; 42.5% on food

B. History of Science and Technology
1. Inventions and patents
   a. 1850-1859 19,591 patents issued
   b. 1860-1869 64,302 patents issued
   c. 1870-1879 124,672 patents issued
   d. 1880-1889 195,104 patents issued
   e. 1890-1899 221,277 patents issued

2. Labor saving device
   a. New devices increased production and saved time
   b. More time for leisure

3. Inventions herald the "Modern Era". American families want to be part of this. New machines were a sign of status and upward mobility

4. American Ingenuity: Large and small manufacturers
   a. Large manufacturers created research and development departments
   b. Small businesses abounded for local markets
   c. Mass production techniques were refined
   d. Craftsmanship and attention to detail were often maintained
   e. Low cost to consumers resulted
   f. Durability of goods was often guaranteed

C. American Business History: Marketing and advertising
1. Mass marketing
   a. F.W. Woolworth pioneered the chain store, 1880-1900
   b. Montgomery Wards: 10,000 items in 240 page catalog in 1895
   c. Sears Catalog, 1900: 500 pages and 6 million copies printed per year

d. Trade Cards: A type of advertisement which was used by companies to promote their products. Trade cards were usually decorated with a scene that depicted the use of the product and the company logo

2. Advertising industry
   a. 1867. $50 million spent on advertising in the United States
   b. 1870. Advertising agencies develop: innovations included market testing and customer sampling surveys
   c. 1900. Business firms spent $95 million on advertising
   d. 1920. Business firms spent $500 million on advertising

3. Local marketing
   a. First newspaper advertisement appeared in 1875
   b. Local business directories appeared in the 1880s, much like our "Yellow Pages"

IV. Documenting the Social History of the American Kitchen: Four Additional Sources

A. Magazine Article: "A Country Kitchen," House Beautiful, 1915
   1. "The kitchen is really a laboratory - workplace"
   2. Designed for labor
   3. The article features a remodeled, efficient kitchen
   4. The kitchen was, by today's standards, void of labor saving devices

B. Advertisement: Quaker Oats Advertisement, 1910
   1. Advertisement was targeted for the middle class
   2. Cereal was considered a health food
   3. By the early 1900's people were aware of nutritional values
   4. Ad indicates that people in tenements were unhealthy because they did not have oatmeal in their diet
   5. Ad indicates that people who ate oats were prosperous, educated, intelligent, and successful

C. Social Commentary: Finley Peter Dunne's Commentary on Cereal Advertisements "Guff...ye've seen th' advertisement: 'Out iv th' house wint Lucky Joe; Guff was th' stuff that made him go.' Mother prefers Almost-food, a scientific preparation iv burlap. I used to take Sawd Ust...later I had a peeryod iv Hungareen, a chimically pure diet, made iv th' exterryor iv bath towels. We all have our little tastes an' thusyasms in th' matter iv breakfast foods, dependin' on what pa-apers we read an' what billboords we've seen iv late."

Finley Peter Dunne's "Mr. Dooley"

Cited in: America Past and Present, Robert A. Devine, et al, Foresman & Co., Glenview, IL, 1984. pp. 531-32.

1. Dunne: Born in Chicago in 1867, he graduated last in his high school class, but went on to a brilliant career as a journalist and author. He wrote for the Chicago Globe, Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune. Dunne wrote more than 300 peices in the 1890's alone. He expressed his thoughts in many of his works through an imaginary bartender-philosopher, Mr. Martin Dooley. He is regarded by many as being a pioneer social historian. Modern-day counterparts are Andy Rooney and Mike Royko.
2. Identify the "common elements" in the Quaker Oats advertisement and the piece by Dunne
3. Dunne's satirical motives
   a. Skepticism - advertising claims
   b. Rejection - mass advertising's appeal

D. Illustrations: Women at Work
1. Women cooking
2. Woman churning butter with children nearby
3. Woman washing dishes

EXTENSIONS

These activities can be used in conjunction with the documents and artifacts in this guide.

1. Continuity and Change in American Kitchens
   a. Students can read the printed sources that are attached to this lesson plan. Students may be asked to look at the illustrations that have been provided and then identify modern day equivalents in newspapers, catalogs, or on television advertisements. For example: for the washboard, a modern day equivalent could be a mini-basket that fits into a large washer or a detergent that is formulated to soak clean hand-washables.
   b. Students could compare a modern kitchen with the kitchen described and illustrated in the "House Beautiful" article. Some possible points of comparison are: size of kitchen, location of doors, location of appliances, size of laundry area, number of windows, eating arrangement, and location of appliances.

2. Exhibiting Artifacts in the Classroom
   Ask students if they possess any artifacts that would be useful in expanding the scope of this lesson. Students should obtain parental permission to bring these artifacts to class.

3. Creative Writing
   Students can write essays and imagine that they are somehow "involved" in a typical 19th century kitchen. Students may wish to portray themselves as workers, domestics, salespersons, or as heads of the household.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR TEACHERS

1. Artifacts and the American Past, Thomas J. Schlereth, Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1980.

   "Artifacts are cultural statements, whether the artifact is a stereography view, a historical house interior, an Osage orange hedge-row, a mail-order catalog, or a White Tower restaurant," says Thomas Schlereth. Here, in nine outstanding essays, he presents teaching and research techniques that move students and teachers out of the classroom and "on location" for firsthand confrontations with Americcan artifacts- in history museums, outdoor museum villages, farms, and cities.

2. Material Culture Studies in America, edited by Thomas J. Schlereth, Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1982.

   Twenty-five essays present the history of material culture studies in America, theoretical bases for material culture research, statements of methodology, statements of practice by leading historians, and the editor's overview of the current state of the field.

3. Interpreting History through Three-Dimensional Objects, Byron Price, Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History.

   This video suggests methodologies for "reading" artifacts and provides practical advice on determining interpretive topics and themes and selecting appropriate artifacts for exhibition. Approximately 29 minutes in length.

4. Learning History with Artifacts, Barbara G. Carson, Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History.

   We can learn more from artifacts than just the histories of things and the technologies used to make them. This video poses five basic questions that can help you interpret your collections. Approximately 13 minutes in length.

5. Wages and Earnings in the United States 1860 - 1890, Clarence D. Long, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1960.

   This book offers insight into the lifestyle of the late-nineteenth century worker through wages paid and estimated expenditures.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Catalogue and Buyers' Guide

No. 57, SPRING AND SUMMER

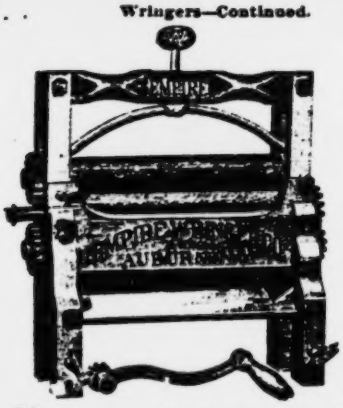
1895

An unabridged reprint of
the original edition with a new introduction by
BORIS EMMET

DOVER PUBLICATIONS, INC.
NEW YORK

Montgomery Ward Catalogue #57 Spring and Summer 1895

Wringers—Continued.

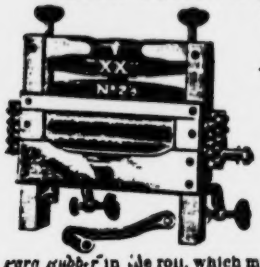


42768 The Geneva Wringer, purchase gear. Turns with half the labor that other wringers do; has solid white rubber rolls; made of the best material throughout; length of rolls, 10 in.; diameter, 1¾ inches.
Price $3.00

Old Reliable Wringer.

42770 The Old Reliable Wringer, like cut. Has white rubber rolls, 10 inches long and 1¾ inches in diameter, best steel springs, warranted; has a malleable iron crank that will not break, an apron clothes guide which carries the clothes over the edge of the tub. Weight, about 10 lbs. Price, each.....$1.65
Per dozen.....17.50

Lovell Guarantee Wringer.



Made with those *old-fashion* Elastic *rolls*, such as were put in wringers 20 YEARS ago, many of which did good service in family from six to twelve years. The manufacturers making this wringer today is the same company that made it 20 years ago, and they claim they are making them better now than they were at that time, for they are using all fine *para rubber* in the roll, which makes a better roll than was ever made before, as nothing in the world equals Para rubber for durability and toughness. Any roll in these wringers proving defective within FIVE YEARS we will replace free of charge.

42771 Improved Guarantee Wringer, with wood frame, like above cut; length of roll, 10 inches; diameter, 1¾ inches. This ringer has the old-fashioned elastic rubber roll. Price, each. .$4.00

42772 Lovell Guarantee Iron Frame Wringer, with wood apron clothes guide, which carries the clothes over the edge of the tub; length of roll, 10 inches; diameter, 1¾ in. This wringer has the old-fashioned elastic rubber roll. Price, each.....$3.25

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons.

This cut represents a full set of three irons one stand and one detachable walnut handle.

42775 Extra polished, No. 55; weight, per set, 15¼ lbs. (This price is subject to change of market without notice.).....Per set. $0.65
42776 Nickel plated, No. 50. (This price is subject to the change of market without notice.).... .70
42778 Extra handles for Mrs. Potts' Irons:
Japanned. Price, each. .15
Tinned. " " .20
Iron Stands. .05
42779 Mrs. Potts' Nickel Plated Smoothing Iron, perforated handle, No. 70; weight, each, 5¾ lbs. Each .....$0.35. Per dozen..... 3.90

Chinese Polisher.

42780 Mrs. Potts' Chinese Polishing Iron, with detachable handle; all round edges, nickel plated. No. 80, 4½ lbs. Each. $0.65
No. 82, 3 lbs. Each.. .50

The Ideal Sad Iron.

The Ideal Sad Iron, with detachable handle; three irons, one handle and one stand to a set. The Ideal has the strongest handle of any made and will hold tighter, and is very much easier on the hands than any shape yet made; weight, per set, 16 lbs. Per set.
42783 The Ideal Sad Iron, double pointed, plain, polished.....$0.75
42784 The Ideal Sad Iron, double pointed, nickel plated..... .80
42785 Extra Handles for Ideal Sad Irons..... .25
Iron Stands..... .05

Sad Iron Stands.

42788 Sad Iron Stands, bronzed iron.
Each $0.05
Per dozen.. .54

Common Sad Irons.

42790 Extra polished, from 5 to 9 pounds each.
Per lb. $0.02½

Laundry Irons.

42792 Laundry Irons, round edge, nickel plated; weight, 5 and 6 lbs.
Each.....$0.55 $0.58
Per dozen..... 6.00 6.25

Troy Polishing Irons.

42793 Troy Polishing Iron, extra polished, perforated bottom, 4 lbs.
Each.....$0.42
42794 Nickel Plated, plain bottom
Each.....$0.50

Charcoal Irons.

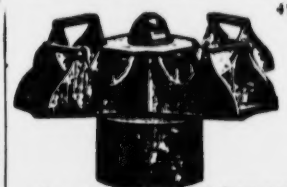
42797 Charcoal or Self-Heating Irons, wood handle, with shield, plain polished, one flue. Weight, 6½ lbs.
Each $0.75
Per dozen..... 7.00
42798 Tailor's Charcoal Iron, double flue, adjustable chimney. Wt. 17 lbs.
Price, each.... ..$2.50

Fluters.

42803 Geneva Hand Fluters, white metal base, with metal rocker; weight, 4¾ pounds.
Each $0.80

Tailors' Goose.

42805 Tailor's goose, extra polished; weighs 10, 15, 20 and 22 pounds. Per pound.....$0.04



42810 Clothes Line Reels, japanned iron, for making a clothes dryer; has socket that fits over and is fastened on toend of post standing upright on the ground; has places in top for 4 rails or bars. When in position a line may be stretched from one end to the other in continuous rows to the outer end of bars, thereby affording a great deal of drying surface in as compact a form as possible. No bars or posts are furnished. Weight, 13¼ lbs.
Price of reel only $0.55
Per dozen 5.04

Line Cleat.

42815 Line Cleats. Length from tip to tip of horn, 2 in. Japanned. Each ..... .03
Per dozen $0.25
Galvanized. Each..... .05
Per dozen ..... .25

Clothes Line Pulleys.

Clothes line pulleys, jointed on plate.
42817 Japanned.
Per dozen.....$0.54
Each ..... .05
42818 Galvanized.
Per dozen..... .75
Each..... .07

Clothes Line Hooks.

42820 Clothes Line Hooks, japanned, heavy. Weight, 6 ounces. Each..... ....$0.03
Per dozen..... .30

Hammoch Hooks.

42823 Hammock Hook, a new pattern. The heavier the weight the more firmly it holds. No tying, no fastening. The hammock can be removed in an instant. Price, each, tinned with plate like cut.....$0.10
Per dozen..... 1.10

42826 Hammock Hook tinned to screw, 7-16 in.
Each $0.06
Per dozen..... .65
Weight, 8 ounces.

Family Nail Box.

42828 Mrs. McGregor's Family Nail Box contains about 700 steel wire nails, assorted sizes, for repairing furniture, brackets, picture frames, in fact a nail for every purpose required in or about a house. Invaluable to housekeepers.
Put up in tin boxes, size, 3¼x2¼x¾.
Each..... $0.08 Per dozen boxes.....$0.85
Extra by mail, per box..... .10

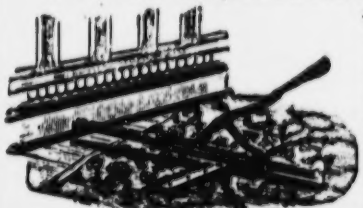
Sand Paper.

Weight, 2 ounces per sheet
42830 Extra Flint Sand Paper, Nos. 00, 0, ½, 1 and 1½, 2. Per quire, 18c. Price, per sheet.....$0.01

Rubber Scrapers.

For cleaning and drying floors and windows.
42833 12 inches wide, weight 12 oz. Each...$0.50

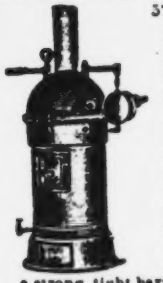
The Giant Carpet Stretcher.



42838 To stretch the carpet firmly at one corner, set teeth of the drawbar through the carpet, drive the hook into the floor close by the baseboard, as shown in the cut; then by means of the lever pry the drawbar forward until the carpet is sufficiently stretched, where the gravity drop will hold it until tacked. Set the stretcher at intervals until the carpet is laid. Weight, 1 lb. 11 oz.
Each .....$0.40 Per dozen..... $4.32

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hand Laundry Steam Generators.



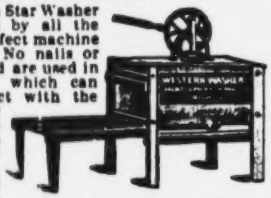
57183 These steam generators are intended for heating water, boiling clothes, making starch, etc., in hand laundries. They are tested at about forty pounds pressure. The water supply to the boiler is automatically regulated by a brass float and valve which shuts off the water when it reaches the right height and allows more to enter as needed. The float and valve are placed in an iron float-box (Z) outside of the dome, but attached to the latter by pipes (2, 4). Where the generators are to be used in cities or towns having waterworks the water supply pipe (B) is attached directly to a hydrant. Where there is no hydrant pressure a strong, tight barrel or tank is placed on a support opposite the top of the generator, and filled with water from a hole in the head, which is then plugged up. A small pipe from the dome carries steam to the top of the barrel to force the water into the generator through a pipe from the bottom of the barrel. A pipe (E) carries steam to where it is needed for use; more pipes can be used if desired. The safety valve (N) is combined with a vacuum valve to prevent matter being sucked up into the boiler through the steam pipe when there is no steam up. Full instructions for setting up and using are sent with every generator. Please state in ordering whether the water connection will be made with a hydrant or supply barrel. The fixtures include an ash box, grate, shaker, combined safety and vacuum valve, gauge cocks, blow-off valve, and 3½ feet of ¾ inch steam hose, with 2½ feet of iron pipe to convey steam for heating. We also furnish ¾ inch angle valve and nipple to connect with a water supply pipe for a hydrant, or 5½ feet of ¾-in. rubber hose and 4½-inch iron nipples to make the two connections with a water supply barrel. Two horse power, diameter 22 inches, height, 50 inches, size of fire box, 16x26 inches. Weight, 900 pounds.
Price.....$50.00

Troy Hand Cylinder or Washing Machines.

57189 This machine is intended for use in hand laundries, hotels, boarding houses, etc.; capacity is from 20 to 24 shirts, or 15 to 18 sheets. Inside measurement of cylinder, 24x44 inches. Floor space, 28x48 ins. The cylinder should make about 25 turns a minute. It can be connected to water front of stove for convenience in filling, if desired, and is provided with faucet in opposite end by which the dirty water is run off. Weight, 400 lbs.
Price.....$35.00

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Improved Western Star Washing Machine.

(Note Reduced Price)



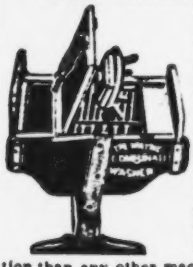
57191 The Western Star Washer is acknowledged by all the best and most perfect machine on the market. No nails or iron of any kind are used in its construction which can come in contact with the clothes, causing iron rust on the linen, as is the case with other machines; this, together with other improvements that have been made in this machine and not contained in any other, are of the greatest importance and must be seen to be appreciated. If you desire a more complete description of this machine send for descriptive circular, which will be mailed on application. Price...$2.75
Weight, 65 lbs.

Anthony Wayne Washer.

Note reduced price.

57193 The Anthony Wayne Washer, with corrugated stave and bottom. This is the best round washer made. Some prefer the round washer to the square; we have selected the Anthony Wayne as being the best on the market, and we offer it at a price which places it within reach of all.
Price.....$2.75
Weight, 50 lbs.

New Combination Washer.



57194 We herewith present, as we believe, the best invention yet made, the Wayne Combination Washer. This machine combines the reciprocal pin-wheel motion, so well-known that we have no need of further describing it, with an oscillating movement of the whole tub-box. The main advantage that we claim for this machine is that it works fully one-third easier than any other machine that operates with a pin-wheel agitator, that it takes less water (only three pails), and that it is more simple in construction than any other machine now on the market. The machine, when open, locks itself so that a wringer can be attached on the wringer-board without tilting it; a small key inserted in the gear will prevent it from tilting when full to prevent accidents of any kind. The machine is well made out of the best of yellow poplar, finished in superior and excellent style, and we can recommend it and will warrant the same as the best family washer that we know of. Weight, 60 lbs...$4.00

Cline's Improved Steam Washer.

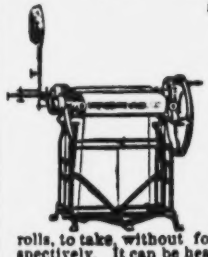
57195 Cline's Improved Steam Washer has several new features that the Windsor does not have. Has a corrugated cylinder; sliding cover and a faucet attached to the boiler for removing the water without lifting the boiler from the stove, which is a decided advantage.
Weight, 32 lbs. Price, each.....$6.00

American Household.

Mangle and Wringer.

57196 In the saving of labor and the perfection of work, these machines hold the same relative position in the laundry that the sewing machine does in its place in the household economy. They are specially adapted for ironing table linens, bedding, underclothes and all plain ironing, and save a wonderful amount of labor. The driving gear is far superior to that of any other mangle ever offered, and the power required to operate it is about half that necessary to work any other. Every family should possess one of these machines, and our price is such as to place them within the reach of all. Directions for use furnished with every machine. Description: Hard wood rolls, 24 inches long 5 inches in diameter; the machine stands 4 feet high and weighs 125 pounds. Price.....$19.00

The "Pearl" Ironer, Hotel Model.



57197 The "Pearl" is designed especially to do all the flat work of hotel, institution or laundry, from a lady's handkerchief to a counter piece, or from a napkin to a lace curtain. We believe it is the greatest labor saver ever offered to these establishments. We guarantee it will do the work of a dozen girls, and do it better and with much less wear on the goods. The Pearl is made in two sizes, 45-inch and 29-inch rolls, to take without folding, 1¼ and ¾ yards respectively. It can be heated by gas, gasoline or steam at a trifling cost. Gasoline or gas burner supplied at $6.00 extra. Large size, 45-inch roll, price...$100.00
Small size 29-inch roll, price.....75.00

Alliance Unbleached Sheetings.

MADE FOR AND SOLD ONLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

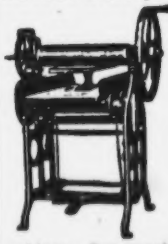
25 YARDS IN A BOLT.

See Quotations.

The Household Favorite Ironer

57199 The "Household Favorite" is designed especially to do family work, while it is not as rapid a machine as the "Pearl" will do equally good work. In addition to doing sheets, spreads, table cloths and plain underwear, will do straight starched work, such as collars and cuffs, and by the use of a pliable ironing board, will iron shirt bosoms, domestic finish superior to hand work. The heated roller is made of polished steel, and works in connection with a single soft covered roller, making a cushion that relieves the fabric of strain and wear. To operate this machine it is estimated that the cost of fuel will be as follows: Gas, 5 cents per day; gasoline, 3 cents per day; steam, nothing if you already have a boiler. Gasoline burner or gas burner can be attached to the machine at an additional cost of 6 dollars. The table is not furnished with the machine.
Large size, 37-inch roll. Price.....$45.00
Small size, 22-inch roll. Price.....35.00

Jewel Shirt, Collar and Cuff Ironer

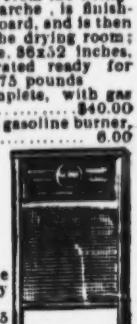


57200 This is without doubt the highest grade hand machine made; it differs in construction from other makes, in having rollers the same size (4½-inch) over and under, while others have a large drum working with a large gear. Our gear differs a little in size. By changing this gear, which can be done easily and quickly, we change the friction, and by so doing command domestic gloss or high polish. The bosom or collar board is guided by flanges on the roller, instead of the slide used in other machines. Our machine runs much easier than any other ironer made, and is much simpler and cheaper, and less liable to get out of order. One turn of the wheel passes the board full length of the bosom of the shirt or length of collar. The construction prevents any possibility of oil getting on the clothes, a point which we wish to emphasize. Floor space, 26x42 inches; weight crated, 330 pounds
Price, with gas burner, shirt, cuff and collar boards.....$70.00
Price, with gasoline burner, extra.....6.00
Price, with steam connection for heating, extra.12.50
Price, with power pulleys instead of hand drive wheel, extra.....12.50

The Economic Starcher.

57201 This starcher is the most practical, and at the same time, the simplest of its kind made. The shirt goes direct from the wringer to the starche, is finished on the board, and is then ready for the drying room; floor space, 36x52 inches, weight, crated ready for shipment, 75 pounds
Price, complete, with gas burner.....$40.00
Price, with gasoline burner, extra.....6.00

Wash Boards.

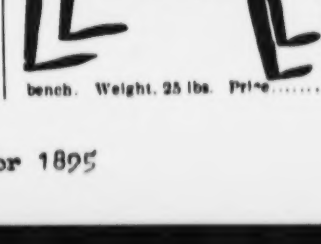


57209 The Globe Washboard, double faced. This is considered the very best washboard now in use.
Each.....$0.25
Per dozen.....2.70

57210 The Single Diamond, with protector at top. One of the best boards in the market.
Each.....$0.18 Per dozen.....$1.95

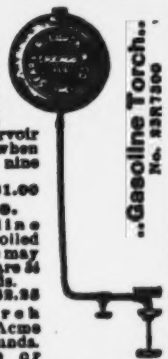
57212 Wilson's single, light, strong and effective. Each.....$0.16 Per dozen.....$1.73

Folding Wash Benches.



57218 Folding Double Wash Bench, made of hardwood and nicely finished. The upright piece is constructed so that any kind of a wringer can be fastened to it, and room enough each side of it for tubs. When not in use it may be folded up so it will occupy much less space than an ordinary wash bench. Weight, 25 lbs. Price.....$1.54

Gasoline and Oil Torches.



No. 23R7300 The Acme Gasoline Torches, for indoor or outdoor lighting; are not affected by wind, rain cold or heat. They produce a large, brilliant, white flame, equal in volume to ten gas jet flames. The reservoir holds nearly six quarts, and when filled will burn full flame for nine hours. Weight, 3¼ pounds.
Price, each.....$1.00

Double Burner Torches.

No. 23R7302 Acme Gasoline Torch, with two burners, controlled by separate valves, so only one may be used if desired. The burners are 44 inches apart. Weight, 5¼ pounds.
Price, each.....$2.25

No. 23R7305 Gasoline Torch Burners, same as used on our Acme Gasoline Torch. Weight, 1¼ pounds.
Price, each, without pipe or tank.....85c

No. 23R7308 The Acme Coal Oil Torch is similar in general appearance to the gasoline torch, with the exception of burner. When the reservoir is filled it will burn full flame for 15½ hours. Weight, 3¾ pounds.
Price, each.....$1.25

No. 23R7310 Acme Coal Oil Torch with two burners same as above, except the burner. Weight, 6½ pounds.
Price, each.....$2.65

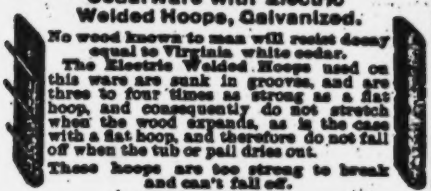
No. 23R7313 Coal Oil Torch Burners, same as used on our Acme Coal Oil Torch. Weight, 1¼ pounds.
Price, each, without pipe or tank.....$1.10

Our Acme Torches are the highest grade made. They are made to special specifications and are worth double the many cheaper makes.

WOODENWARE DEPARTMENT.

OUR CEDAR WOODENWARE is made for us under contract in Virginia by the best maker in America, and is the highest grade goods on the market.

Cedarware with Electric Welded Hoops, Galvanized.



No wood known to man will resist decay equal to Virginia white cedar.

The Electric Welded Hoops used on this ware are sunk in grooves, and are three to four times as strong as a flat hoop, and consequently do not stretch when the wood expands, as is the case with a flat hoop, and therefore do not fall off when the tub or pail dries out.

These hoops are too strong to break and can't fall off.

Cedar Tubs.

With Electric Welded Hoops.

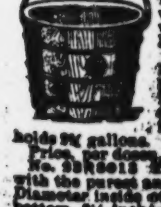
Made from the best Virginia white cedar. These tubs have met with wonderful success among our many customers. They are light, still very strong and durable, and are painted with the best oils and paint. They are guaranteed never to fall down. Those familiar with the lasting qualities of cedar shingles and posts will appreciate the value of this material when used in tubs and pails. We have four sizes.

No.	Size, at Top	Diam. Bottom	Depth	Holds gallons	Weight, pounds	Price, each
0	23¾	21¾	13¾	11	10	95c
1	22¾	19	11½	10	14	85c
2	20¾	17¾	10¾	22	20	84c
3	18¼	15¾	9¼	9¼	6	50c

Sizes given above are inside measurements.

Cedar Water Pails.

With Galvanized Electric Welded Hoops.



These Pails have proven to be the greatest selling article we have ever put on the market. They are impervious to water; very light and strong, and in every way superior to any pail ever made. Made of the best Virginia cedar.

No. 23R8012 Two-Hoop Cedar Pail. Painted with the purest and best lead and oil on the outside. Diameter inside of top, 11¼ inches; diameter inside of bottom, 8¾ inches; depth, inside, 8 inches; holds 2¾ gallons. Weight, 3¼ pounds.
Price, per dozen, $3.60; each.....17c

No. 23R8013 Three-Hoop Cedar Pails. Painted with the purest and best lead and oil on the outside. Diameter inside of top, 11¾ inches; diameter inside bottom, 9¼ inches; depth, 9¾ inches; holds 3¾ gallons. Weight, 3¾ pounds.
Price, per dozen, $3.60; each.....19c

Cedar Water Pails—Continued.

No. 23R8014 Three-Hoop Cedar Pails. Made of the best selected Virginia white cedar, and finished in natural wood. Nickel plated electric welded hoop, smoothly finished; a very handsome pail. Diameter inside top, 11¼ inches; diameter inside bottom, 8¾ inches; depth inside, 8 inches; holds 2¾ gallons. Weight, 3 pounds. Price, per dozen, $3.60; each, 24c

Cedar Water Can or Sugar Bucket.

No. 23R8036 This is one of the most useful articles we sell. It has a handsome knob cover to lift off. Especially adapted for drinking water, as it keeps all dust and trash out. It is a well known fact the oil of cedar is death to nearly all forms of insect life. This property of the wood makes this bucket especially valuable to preserve anything from the attacks of ants and other insects. Finished in natural wood, with three flat brass hoops. We have them in three sizes.

Size	Diam., top	Diam., bottom	Depth	Holds, gallons	Weight, pounds	Price, each
1	9	11	8¾	3	5	55c
2	8¼	10¼	8	2¾	4	48c
3	7¼	9	7¾	1¾	3¼	38c

The measurements above are inside measure.

PAILS.

Standard Ware.

No. 23R8032 Two-hoop, pine. Weight, 3 pounds.
Price, each.....13c

No. 23R8036 Three-hoop, pine. Weight, 3¼ pounds.
Price, each.....14c

Stable Pails.

No. 23R8040 The J I C Oak Stable Pail has a strap ear runing down side of bucket that laps under the staves at the bottom. Has flush bottom, so if horse gets his foot in the pail, he cannot break the pail. Considered by all horsemen the best stable pail made. Weight, 5½ pounds.
Price, each.....35c

Well Buckets.

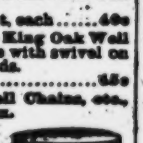
No. 23R8046 The King Oak Well Bucket is the largest, strongest and best shaped well bucket made. Has strap ear which laps under the staves at the bottom, as shown in cut. Weight, 5 pounds.
Price, as shown in cut, each.....40c

No. 23R8047 The King Oak Well Bucket, same as above with swivel on bail. Weight, 5½ pounds.
Price, each.....45c

For Well Wheels, Well Chains, etc., see Index.

Sugar Buckets.

With Wood Hoops.



No. 23R8060 Holds 10 pounds. Weight, 2¼ pounds. Price, each, 30c
No. 23R8061 Holds 25 pounds. Weight, 3¼ pounds. Price, each, 35c
No. 23R8062 Holds 50 pounds. Weight, 6¼ pounds. Price, each, 40c

Tubs.

Standard Ware—Pine.

No. 23R8075 Extra large, 27 inches diameter at top. Weight, 15 pounds. Each, 85c
No. 23R8076 No. 1 Pine. Diameter at top, 24½ inches. Weight, 12 pounds. Each, 80c
No. 23R8077 No. 2 Pine. Diameter at top, 22½ inches. Weight, 9 pounds. Each, 75c
No. 23R8078 No. 3 Pine. Diameter at top, 20 inches. Weight, 6½ pounds. Price, each.....60c

Washboards.

Our line of washboards is made for us by a manufacturer who has the reputation of making the best washboards on the market. They are of the strongest construction and finished in the best possible manner. We carry a variety of sizes and the most popular patterns, and have selected our boards with the idea of giving our customers the best possible value for their money.

No. 23R8082 The Brass King Washboard. The finest family size washboard manufactured. The rubbing surface is made of a sheet of hard spring brass; it will not corrode, crack or get out of shape; has the latest improved corrugated cable crimp and will do the washing with one half the labor required on ordinary boards. It is not necessary to rub hard, the board will do the work. Has protector top and open back braced by heat wrought rods so that rubbing surface can never sag. We guarantee every Brass King washboard for five years and will replace any that give out within that time. Weight, 6¼ pounds.
Price, each.....65c

Washboards—Continued.

No. 23R8087 Red Star Double Washboard. Standard family size, select quality; rubbing surface is an extra heavy solid zinc without wood backing. Has fancy crimp on one side and plain crimp on the other. Has hard maple legs braced by a steel rod passing through zinc and riveted on outside. Has protector top. A very strong and extra well finished board. Weight, 3¼ pounds. Price, each.....32c

No. 23R8089 Regal Protector Washboard. An extra large board. Rubbing surface measures 12x18 inches. Has heavy single zinc surface with extra deep globe crimp, making it a very easy washer; hardwood frame; protector top; ventilated back. A first class board for large families and boarding houses. Weight, 5½ pounds.
Price, each.....37c

No. 23R8090 The Old Reliable Banner Globe Double Washboard. Standard family size; double zinc surface; globe crimp on one side and plain crimp on the other; hardwood frame and stationary protector top; strong and well made. One of the most popular washboards made. Weight, 3¼ pounds.
Price, each.....28c

No. 23R8093 Bijou Washboards. A novelty, with soap board and top made of heavy galvanized iron; standard family size; heavy, extra deep globe crimp zinc; saves hard rubbing; protector top; hardwood frame; ventilated back; very strong. Weight, 3½ pounds. Price, each.....34c

No. 23R8094 Saginaw Globe Washboard. Standard family size, single zinc rubbing surface with extra deep globe crimp. Solid hardwood frame with protector top, ventilated back. A first quality, well finished board. Weight, 3 pounds.
Price, each.....32c

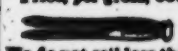
No. 23R8096 Leader Washboards. Single zinc rubbing surface with globe crimp. Protector top. A strong and durable board at a small price. Weight, 3 pounds. Price, each.....42c

No. 23R8098 Langtry Washboards. Small size, and intended to be used in a pail for washing small articles; has globe crimp zinc rubbing surface. Size, 8½x8½ inches, strongly made, the same as our larger boards and will stand rough usage. Weight, 1½ pounds. Price, each.....15c

Clothes Pins.

No. 23R8115 Keystone Spring Clothes Pins are made of white basswood and the spring is one continuous piece of galvanized spring wire. Simple and convenient, and the cheapest when durability is considered. Weight, per gross, 3 pounds. Price, per dozen, 7c
Per gross.....

No. 23R8117 U. S. Clothes Pins, patent spring, 12 dozen in box. Weight, per gross, 4½ pounds.
Price, per gross, 85c; per dozen.....



No. 23R8120 Clothes Pins, standard goods, full count. Weight, per gross, 3½ pounds.
We do not sell less than one gross.
Price, per gross.....
Price, per box, containing 6 gross.....

No. 23R8123 Metallic Spring Clothes Pin. Will never split or fall off in the severest storm or freeze to the clothes in the greatest frost. They are made of wire, heavily galvanized, so that it is impossible for them to rust. They have been tested in all sorts of weather and found to be all we claim. Weight, per dozen, 6 ounces.
Per gross, 75c; per dozen...7c

Clothes Line Reels.

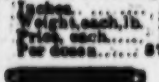
No. 23R8152 Clothes Line Reel, made of hard [illegible] Keeps the line clean. Runs [illegible]. Has revolving [illegible]. Weight, ¼ pound.

Chopping Bowls.

No. 23R8142 Chopping Bowls. Extra quality, with heavy rims, prevents cracking.

Inches	11	13	15	17
Weight, each, lb.	1½	2¼	3	4
Price, each	8c	10c	12c	15c
Per dozen	81c	$1.20	$1.35	$1.75

Oblong Chopping Trays.



No. 23R8143 Hardwood [illegible] Oblong Chopping Trays.

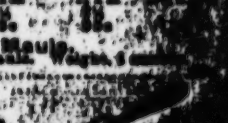
Size	[illegible]	11x18	[illegible]
Weight, each, lbs.	[illegible]	2½	[illegible]
Price, each	[illegible]	25c	[illegible]

Steak Mauls.

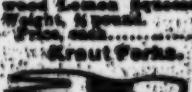
No. 23R8144 Steak Mauls. Weight, 5 [illegible]
Price, each.....

Lemon Squeezers.

No. 23R8140 Hardwood Lemon Squeezers.
Weight, ½ pound.
Price, each.....8c



Kraut Forks.



No. 23R8138 Kraut Forks. Weight, [illegible]
Price, each.....

Cheese Factory Milk Cans.

No. 23R9140 Factory Cans. Made of heavy steel, heavily coated with pure block tin. Has the improved handle and seamless floating cover.

Holds gal.,	15	20	30	40
Weight	22	25	32	40
Each	$3.65	3.95	4.45	4.95

Cheese Factory Milk Cans.

No. 23R9145 Has ventilated floating cover made from extra heavy charcoal tin. Body made from one piece Cookley I XXXX best charcoal tin plate, double seamed and soldered. Bottom of extra heavy stiff steel plate flanged. Bottom hoop is 1½ inches wide welded steel, having a bead on which bottom rests. Bottom rivets pass through flange on bottom, body and bottom hoop. Top and center hoops 1½ inch wide welded steel. Improved recessed malleable iron handle. Its capacity over the middle hoop and is riveted on both sides, so when these cans are riding together in a wagon the handles cannot punch holes in the body of cans. All seams are soldered top and bottom, top of body is rolled over outside of and down into top hoop, and strongly soldered, leaving no raw edges. The bottom in this can will not sag from the weight of the milk, which is frequently a cause of complaint with light weight cans. All parts are tinned and retinned before being put together. Great care is taken in soldering these cans, realizing the strain to which they are subjected which requires plenty of solder to secure strength and no leaks. Do not compare these cans with some on the market made with a three piece body, cast iron handles, light hoops and bottom. The weight of this can indicates plainly its actual value; although the price may seem high, when durability is considered, it's the cheapest can we or anyone else can offer. We guarantee actual capacity.

Capacity, gallons	15	20	30	40	50
Average weight, lbs.	22	25	32	40	48
Price, each	$3.50	$3.80	$4.50	$5.15	$6.00

No. 23R9146 Cheese Factory Can, same as previously described except without center hoop.

Capacity, gallons	15	20	30	40	50
Price, each	$3.45	$3.60	$4.15	$4.85	$5.85

No. 23R9147 Cheese Factory Can, same as above with half round top, center hoop, and Wattey handles.

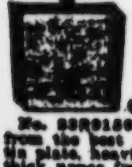
Capacity, gallons	15	20	30	40	50
Price, each	$3.50	$3.80	$4.50	$5.15	$6.00

Factory Weigh Cans.

No. 23R9150 Factory Weigh Cans, made from the best IXXXX charcoal tin plate with sloping bottom and 3-inch Perfection faucet. Seams are very heavily loaded with the best pure solder, securely crated for shipment.

Capacity, gals.	30	40	50
Price each	$6.50	$7.10	$8.00

Curd Scoops.



No. 23R9155 Curd Scoops, made from the best IXXXX charcoal tin plate strongly soldered and wired on edges. Weight, each 1½ pounds. Price, each.....60c

Curd Pails.

No. 23R9160 Curd Pails, made from the best IXXXX charcoal tin plate, heavily soldered, double thick upper front edge. Weight, each 4 pounds.

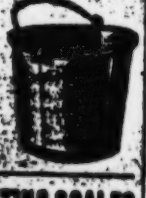
Price, each.....90c

Factory Dipper.

No. 23R9165 One Gallon Factory Dipper. Made of IXXXX charcoal tin, strongly soldered. Weight, each, 1½ pounds.

Price, each.....80c

Dairy Pails.



No. 23R9170 Heavy Dairy Pail, with drawn steel bottom, heavy steel ball with ball wood (not shown in illustration). Stock is tinned and retinned before being put together. Well soldered, smooth seams, strong and durable.

Actual capacity, qts.	12	14
Weight, each, lbs.	4	5½
Price, each	90c	95c

For other dairy pails, strainer pails, etc., see Index.

FOR DAIRY AND BUTTER SALTING SCALES SEE INDEX.

No. 23R9180 Separator Heating Vat. Made from heavy galvanized iron, lined with heavy IXXXX charcoal tin plate. Wired on edges and very heavily soldered. Has sloping bottom. Used for heating milk to the proper temperature before going to separator. It has steam connections. Crated for shipment.

Size, capacity	1 separator	2 separators
Weight, pounds	32	36
Price, each	$6.00	$7.00

The Sears Cream Separator.

After the most critical examination of all known separators, foreign and domestic, both as to construction and results obtained, we have selected the "Sears," which has proven itself by actual tests, to skim as close, run as easy and skim as much as any separator in use. It is easy to clean and so simply constructed that any one can run it. The bowl has but one cylinder; all the running parts are enclosed, removing all danger to the operator. You will not find any separator of same rated capacity (regardless of price) that will run easier, skim more, skim closer, make better butter, will skim hotter, will skim colder, or make more butter. Our price, compared with others, may seem low, but remember, we guarantee it exactly as represented. Complete and plain instructions sent with each machine. At prices printed below, we deliver these separators free on board cars at our factory in Pennsylvania.

No. 23R9185	Capacity, 250 pounds per hour.
Price, with stand, each	$48.75
Shipping weight, 174 pounds.	
No. 23R9187	Capacity, 350 pounds per hour.
Price, with stand, each	$63.75
Shipping weight, 185 pounds.	
No. 23R9188	Capacity, 500 pounds per hour.
Price, with stand, each	$75.00
Shipping weight, 214 pounds.	

$4.00 extra for power attachment.

BY ACTUAL TESTS the above separators will skim 550, 650 and 800 pounds respectively. Descriptive circular sent free on request.

The Peerless Creamery.

No. 23R9190 The coldest part of this creamery is made in refrigerator style, having a dead air space in the walls and lined with felt paper. The cans are lined with best block galvanized iron, in which are placed the milk cans. These cans are placed in and near the front of tank, through openings in the lining of which two necks or sections of each can project. On one of these necks or sections is screwed the milk faucet for drawing off both the cream and the milk, and the other contains a glass through which may be seen the cream line when skimming. As the cans are placed at the front of the tank, they stand perpendicular, and the front of tank slopes from the top to the bottom, thus giving ample room in front of the cans for loose ice, and, if preferable, large blocks of ice can be put back of the cans. The water also circulates underneath, between and around the cans. The bottoms of the cans are rounding and slope from the back to the front. This causes the sediment in the milk to settle at the faucet and to be drawn off first with the milk when skimming. The cans can be removed, should it be necessary to take them out for repair or other purposes, by unscrewing the faucet and put or pull's eye. The bottom of the water tank also slopes toward the front, thus allowing the settlings or dirt that may be in the ice to be washed out readily. If sufficient quantity of ice has been placed in the tank of the cabinet to reduce the milk in the cans to the required temperature, viz.: 45 degrees in the spring and summer, and 40 degrees late in the fall and winter, all cream can be raised in twelve hours or between milkings. By using running water at a temperature of 55 degrees, or by changing water of that temperature often enough to reduce the milk to the same temperature, all the cream can be obtained in twenty-four hours. In this manner of operating The Peerless Creamery, capacity for storing two milkings must be provided; in other words, order a creamery of double the capacity that you would were you intending to use ice. Capacity of cans, 18 quarts each.

We do not carry Nos. 6, 7 or 8 in stock and prices are (for these sizes) delivered free on board cars at Philadelphia. We also ship other sizes from factory if 10 cents less freight charges for customers.

No.	No. of cans	Size of tank	Height inches	Length inches	Width inches	Weight pounds	Price
1	1	4 to 1	36	36	24	150	$18.45
2	2	4 to 2	36	36	24	175	22.75
3	3	4 to 3	36	36	24	200	27.00
4	4	4 to 4	36	36	24	225	31.20
5	5	4 to 5	36	36	24	250	35.50
6	6	4 to 6	36	36	24	275	39.75
7	7	4 to 7	36	36	24	300	44.00
8	8	4 to 8	36	36	24	325	48.25

The Star Barrel Churn.

This style of churn is old, tried and reliable, easy to operate and keep clean; it is absolutely impossible for this churn to leak, as the wear can be taken up as simply as one can turn a thumb nut. The fasteners are attached to the outside of the churn, and it will be seen from the cut that the bail and cover fastening is a compound leverage which increases the pressure ten times more than any other make of churn.

No. 23R9200 Five-gallon Barrel Churn, for 1 to 2 gallons of cream. Weight, 25 lbs. Each.....$2.40

No. 23R9201 Nine-gallon Barrel Churn, for 1 to 5 gallons of cream. Weight, 40 pounds. Each.....$3.35

No. 23R9202 Fifteen-gallon Barrel Churn, for 1 to 7 gallons of cream. Weight, 50 lbs. Each...$3.70

No. 23R9203 Twenty-gallon Barrel Churn, for 2 to 9 gallons of cream. Weight, 67 lbs. Each...$3.90

No. 23R9204 Twenty-five-gallon Barrel Churn, for 2 to 12 gallons of cream. Weight, 77 pounds. Each.....$3.60

No. 23R9205 Thirty-five-gallon Barrel Churn, for 3 to 16 gallons of cream. Weight, 85 pounds. Each.....$4.80

The Sturges' Steel Churn.

No. 23R9210 The Original Genuine Sturges' Steel Churn, with all the latest 1901 improvements, stamped stiff steel cover with glass peep hole, which acts as a vent as well as enabling the operator to see how the churning is progressing without taking off the cover. Cork is ¾-inch square, making it very durable and preventing leaks, and extends around the outside edge of cover. The ball adjustment is the quickest, safest and in every way the best. The mouth of this churn is full size of churn, leaving no projections or corners that are hard to clean. There are no hoops to drop off, no seams to open up, no wood to take up sour milk. The bottom is drawn steel flanged. There is a heavy steel hoop on the bottom, and bottom body and hoop are riveted and soldered together. The inside of churn perfectly smooth, having no rivet heads anywhere. The outside is handsomely decorated in colors. This can may be cleaned as easily as a glass dish, and its growing popularity is proof of its merit. Frame is of steel and churns are securely crated for shipment.

Actual capacity, gallons	6	10
Churns, gallons	10 to 20	20 to 30
Average weight, crated, pounds	45	55
Price, each	$3.50	$3.90

Curtis' Improved Square Box Churn.

No. 23R9215 Its compactness, durability and efficiency make it very desirable for a dairy of one cow or fifty. It is a great favorite and has been improved in many respects, until it is believed to be absolutely the most perfect box churn to be found anywhere. The cover is of heavy tin and securely fastened. The corners are protected with iron caps and are so constructed that when the buttermilk is drawn out and cleansed it will drain perfectly dry.

Holds, gallons	7	20	25	30
Churns, gallons	1 to 3	3 to 6	5 to 8	6 to 10
Weight, pounds	22	35	40	45
Price	$2.50	$3.75	$3.95	$4.25
Holds, gallons	25	40	50	60
Churns, gallons	4 to 12	6 to 20	8 to 20	10 to 20
Weight, pounds	60	125	150	175
Price	$5.50	$12.00	$17.25	$18.50

The three largest sizes are adapted to large dairies. They have a crank on one side, a long gudgeon for pulleys on the other; strong hands and rods running around the churn make them very substantial. Tight and loose pulleys, $6.00 extra.

Rectangular Churns.

No. 23R9218 The Rectangular Churn works the easiest and quickest of any churn on the market. At the Dairy Fair, held in Chicago, it received the highest award, a cash premium and diploma, in competition with the world. Wisconsin butter won five medals at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and four of these were awarded to butter made in the Rectangular Churn.

No.	Gals.	Weight	Price	No.	Gals.	Weight	Price
1	6	25	$2.60	3½	20	75	$4.00
2	10	35	3.15	4	25	100	4.60
3	15	50	3.85	5	30	150	5.40
3½	18	65	4.50				

See page 134 for Milk Tester.

(Can't come off.)

Stay-on blankets, fitted with surcingles to snap, made of heavy jute, and with heavy wool lining quilted in, full size, well shaped, $1.00 each.

Stay-on blankets, made of heavy brown duck, heavy lining quilted in, 2 surcingles to snap, well shaped and good size, $2.50 each.

Kersey Horse Blanket. The famous Kersey blanket, neat stripe, strong and warm, shaped and bound, full size, $1.15 each.

Saxony Kersey, full size, extra heavy, strong and warm, good size, shaped and bound, $1.35 each.

The favorite Kersey blanket, plain brown color, bound with fancy red binding, large size, very warm and a good looker, one of our most popular lines, well shaped and strapped, $2.25 each.

Superior English Kersey blankets, in fawn or blue color, well bound, extra quality, large size, well shaped and strapped, $2.25 each.

Surcingles or Blanket Girths

No. 1. Made of strong jute, good strap and buckle, not padded, 15c each.

No. 2. Strong webbing, strap and buckle, not padded, 25c each.

No. 3. Padded surcingle, made of jute, good pad, strap and buckle, 25c each.

No. 4. Padded, good strong web, soft pad, buckle and strap, 35c each.

No. 5. Heavy surcingle, made of extra heavy web, large soft pad, heavy strap and buckle, large size only, 50c each.

Woollen Horse Blankets.

(For outdoor or street use.)

No. 0. All-wool shaped horse blanket, medium size, neat red and black check, with strap and buckle, $2.25 each.

Nos. 1, 2, 3. The favorite, all-wool, shaped and strapped, in a good range of colors, in blue and black, green and black, and red and black, medium size, $2.50 each.

No. 4. All-wool blanket, bound with fancy braid, plain colors in either fawn or plain blue medium size, shaped and strapped, $2.50 each.

No. 5. Sandow, pure all-wool street blanket, plain dark blue color, with wide braid binding, size 80 x 86 inches, shaped and strapped, a strong and stylish looking outdoor blanket, $3.00 each.

Square Street Blankets.

No. 6. Woollen blanket, plain grey with red and blue stripes, with strap and buckle, size 80 x 80 inches, a good serviceable blanket, $2.25 each.

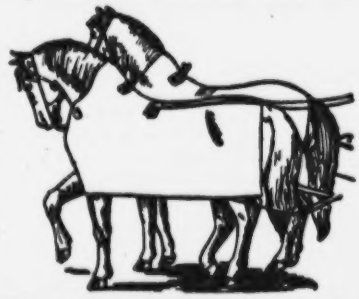
No. 7. All-wool blanket, 80 x 80 inches square, neat red and black check, with straps, $3.00 each.

No. 8. All-wool square street blanket, with straps, neat broken blue check, size 80 x 80 inches, $3.00 each; size 90 x 90 inches, $3.50 each.

No. 9. English fawn street blankets, square, no straps, a first-class blanket, size 81 x 80 inches, $3.50 each; size 90 x 90 inches, $4.75 each.

No. 10. All pure wool cooler, neat blue check on white ground, size 60 x 100 inches, a very popular blanket among turf men, $3.00 each.

Horse Rain Covers.



These covers are made of heavy oiled duck, and are very strong; they come in three sizes, and are fitted complete with straps.

Loin covers, $1.50 each.

Hame covers, covering horse from collar to tail, $2.00 each.

Breast covers, covering horse all over, reaching well up the neck and buckling around in front of breast, also having a place for high top hames, $2.25 each.

Rubber horse covers, covering horse all over, $3.50 and 4.00 each.

Sleigh Bells and C...

Bask Bells.

No. 1. 12 nickel bells, plain, ... each.
No. 2. 12 nickel bells, ... lined ... each.
No. 3. 12 nickel bells, ... lined ... ornaments, $1.00 each.

Body Bells.

No. 4. 30 nickel bells, plain ... each.
No. 5. 40 nickel bells, plain ... each.
No. 6. 50 nickel bells, plain ... each.
No. 7. 60 nickel bells, plain ... each.
No. 9. 50 nickel bells, extra ... $2.75 each.
No. 10. 50 brass bells, extra ... strap, $2.75 each.
No. 11. 24 nickel dome-shape bells, ... 35c each.
No. 12. 24 nickel dome shape bells, ... lined, $1.00 each.

Shaft Gongs.

All nicely nickel plated, and on iron ... (Set means for both shafts.)

No. 15. 2 bells on each strap, 25c per set.
No. 16. 3 bells on each strap, 40c per set.
No. 17. 3 bells on each strap, 45c per set.
No. 18. 4 bells on each strap, nice tone, $1.00 per set.
No. 19. 4 bells on each strap, nicely tuned, $1.25 per set.

Saddle Chimes.

No. 1. 1 large gong, outside chain ..., nickel plated, very neat, $1.00 each.
No. 2. 2 medium size open gong, with one large closed gong in centre, with outside chain hammers, very stylish, nickel plated, $2.25 each.
No. 3. Large coach saddle chime, 3 large open gongs, tuned, strong frame, nickel plated, a beauty, $3.50 each.

Common strap collar bells, 7c each.
Large stamped team bells, nickel plated, 15c each.

Air-Cushion Rubber Horse-Shoe Pads.

(Pads sold by the pair only.)

This pad overcomes every objection to driving horses on hard and slippery streets and roads, reducing concussion to the minimum; it cures or relieves all lameness produced or aggravated by jarring on the hard roads.

Prices, sizes 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, $1.10 pair; 4½, $1.20 pair; 5, $1.40 pair; 5½, $1.65 pair; 6, $1.75 pair.

Household Furnishings.

FOR ILLUSTRATIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

1. Canadian washer, $3.50; reacting, $5.00.
2. Self-wringing mop, 75c; diamond mop stick, 10c; mop cloths, 10c.
3. Wooden wash tubs, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c; fibre tube, 80c, 95c, $1.15, 1.30; fibre pails, 32c, 40c; wooden pails, 15c, 17c.
4. Folding tub stands, $1.00; folding ironing boards, $1.25; linen covered and varnished, $1.75.
5. Clothes lines, cotton or hemp, 50 ft, 15c; 75 ft, 20c; 100 ft, 25c; manilla, 5c, 10c; wire, 50 ft, 30c; 100 ft, 35c.
6. Clothes pegs, 5 doz for 5c.
7. The Dowswell washer, $3.50.
8. Leader churn, No. 1, 9 gals, $3.75; No. 2, 15 gals, $4.00; No. 3, 20 gals, $4.75.
9. Queen mangle, three maple rollers, casters, folding table, best English steel springs, $15.00.
10. Wash board, Globe, 15c; solid back, 20c; toy wash boards, 10c; pastry boards, 25c; bosom boards, shaped neck, 10c; sleeve boards, 10c; skirt boards, 25c, 35c, 50c; bosom and sleeve boards, 35c.
11. Wringers, Royal Dominion, $2.50; Leader, $3.00; Paragon, with ball bearings, $3.45.
12. Clothes horse, folding, 4 ft, 35c; 5 ft, 45c; extension, 4 ft, 75c; 5 ft, 90c; 6 ft, $1.00.
13. Butter ladles, 5c, 8c.
14. Table mangles, $7.00.
15. Salt boxes, 10c.
16. [redacted]
17. Clothes arms, 3 arms, 15c; towel arm, 3 arms, 10c, 15c.
18. Coffee mill, 25c, 40c, 75c.
19. Maple bowls, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
20. Carved bread boards, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c, $1.25, 1.50.
21. Leader churn, steel frame. No. 1, 9 gals, $4.00; No. 2, 15 gals, $4.25.
22. Dash churns, 5 gallons, $1.25; 7 gallons, $1.50; 10 gallons, $1.65.
24. Knife trays, 10c; lined and varnished, 15c.
25. Butter spades, 5c each.
26. Window cleaners, 9-inch, 25c; 12-inch, 35c.
27. Step ladder with pail rack, 5 ft, 50c; 6 ft, 60c; 7 ft, 75c; pine, extra strong, with pail rack and extra spreader, 5 ft, 90c; 6 ft, $1.10; 7 ft, $1.35.
28. Knife board, 15c.
29. Wood spoons, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c.
30. Hunter's axe handle, 7c; axe handles, 10c, 15c; adze handles, 15c; pick handles, 15c; broad axe handles, 15c; D spade and fork handles, curved and straight, 25c; hammer handles, 5c. All made of second growth hickory.
31. Platform scales, weighing to 600 lbs, $12.00; to 1,200 lbs, $14.75.
32. Butter spades, 5c.
33. Grocers' or household scales, weighing 4 lbs, $2.50; weighing 10 lbs, $3.75.
34. Happy medium buckeaws, 40c.
35. Wooden knives, 5c.
36. Spice cabinets, glass jars, $1.50; with drawers, $1.35.
37. Folding coat and hat rack, 10 pegs, 15c; 12 pegs, 30c.
38. Champion scales, weighing from 1 oz to 240 lbs, $5.00.
39. Stable brooms, best quality cane, hardwood handles, 50c, 60c, 70c; split cane, 50c, 60c; base, 55c.
40. Shoe brush, 15c, 25c.
41. Hat and coat hooks, 4 pegs, 25c; 6 pegs, 35c.
42. Towel rollers, 15c, 20c, 25c.
43. Bamboo hat and coat hooks, 15c, 20c; white enamelled, 25c.
44. Sink brush, 10c.
45. Stove mit, with dauber, 15c.
46. Stove dauber, 5c, 7c, 12c.
47. Crumb brush, 15c, 35c, 45c.
48. Banister brushes, bristle and fibre, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c; whisk root, 25c.
49. Shoe daubers, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.
50. Window brushes, grey bristles, 25c, 35c, 45c; 10 ft handles for above, 15c.
51. Wool dusters, 20c.
52. Stove brushes, 10c, 15c, 30c; best quality bristles, 25c, 50c.
53. Double banister brushes, 35c, 45c, 50c.
54. Scrub brushes, green corn, 8c; whisk root, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c; white fibre, 10c, 25c.
55. Bottle brush, 5c.
56. Shoe brush, plain, with top-knot dauber, 15c; handled, with top-knot dauber, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c.
57. Heather sink scrubs, 5c.
58. Hearth dusters, japanned handles, 25c.
59. Wool wall dusters, with handle, 50c.
60. Dish mop, 5c.
61. Feather dusters, turkey, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c; ostrich feathers, large size, $1.00, 1.15, 1.35.
62. Silver brushes, 20c, 25c.
63. Silver brushes, 25c, 35c. [$1.00, 1.25.
64. Hair brooms, handles included, 55c, 75c, 90c,
65. Table scrub fibre, 5c.

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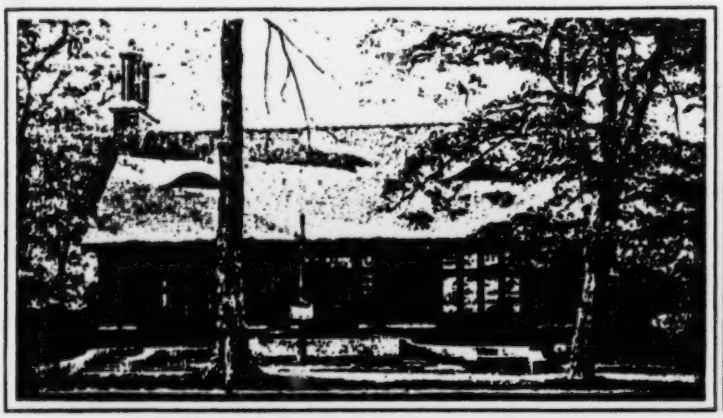
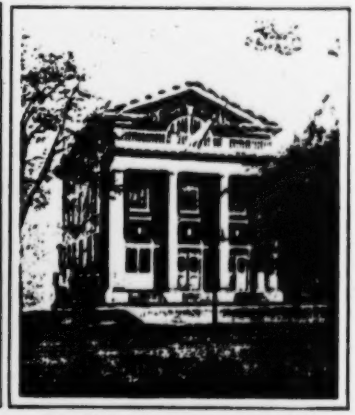


Public Library at Easthampton, Long Island. Aymar Embury, II, Architect



Town Hall at Southampton, Long Island. F. Burrall Hoffman, Architect

Jones landscape of spring surpasses a chromolithograph of a similar subject. Both the lithograph and the Bolton-Jones picture show trees, grass, and it may be brooks; they are elements which are common to all landscapes, and the difference in the beauty of the picture arises, not from a different selection of material, but a different disposition and treatment of it. In architecture, especially in the architecture of small public buildings, the same thing is true; the skillful and the uninspired architects have precisely the same materials of which to build their buildings; both use the same traditional forms; but the difference between the results can be measured only by comparison.

It may seem unfair thus to condemn our public buildings without suggesting some way in which the design can be improved, and the remedy is so obvious that I hesitate to point it out. Nine tenths of the poor buildings are built not because the people in charge do not know a good building when they see one, but because, being untrained in architecture, they are not able to determine from drawings what executed work will look like. Were every town contemplating a new public building to call in a professional adviser, and to select their architect either directly by his advice or after a competition in which he could judge the comparative merits of the drawings submitted, the results would immediately be apparent in the very great improvement in the quality of our public work. Most big work is not given out except after a professional adviser has been consulted; and as public buildings for small towns are works of extreme importance (although oftentimes of but small expense) they not less than larger ones should have their architects so selected. There is practically no class of buildings which so profoundly affects public taste over so long a period as the town halls and libraries, and while there may be a certain number of men who seek to deny the value of beauty *per se*, there are few who have not come to realize that it has a real value, — and a commercial value at that, — in advertising a town, in raising the price paid for property, and in adding very surely to the general contentment of the population.

THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE

A COUNTRY KITCHEN

IT is said by Morris that "Beauty to be permanently satisfying should be a natural joyous outgrowth of practical conditions," and we believe it would be difficult to find a better illustration of this than the country house from the inside of which the accompanying photographs were taken.

The main part of the house was built in 1735, and in planning the new ell, a successful effort was made by the architect and owner to add a working department in which modern conveniences might be included without destroying the colonial lines of the house, — one that would be in keeping, outside and in, with the simple beauty of the New England landscape of which there are attractive views from every window in the service department.

In the interior decoration of a home much thought is given to the "tying up" of different decorative schemes. For this reason since the floor of the old dining-room is painted colonial yellow and the walls a deep cream, the floors of the serving pantry, kitchen, laundry, — the entire working department, as shown by the plan, — are covered with plain brown linoleum, laid with cement paste. With the exception of the outside doors, there are no sills under any of the doors. This made it possible to lay the linoleum covering in long unbroken strips. The doing away with sills makes it much easier to sweep and mop the floors and to move from room to room a wheeled tray which is invaluable in saving steps, especially between the refrigerator room, the food-pantry end of the kitchen, and the serving pantry. The careful cementing of every seam in laying down a linoleum floor covering is very important. This work will usually be done by the selling agents without extra cost, unless it is for an out-of-town house and much time is spent in traveling back and forth. In new linoleum there is a certain amount of oil which constant washing

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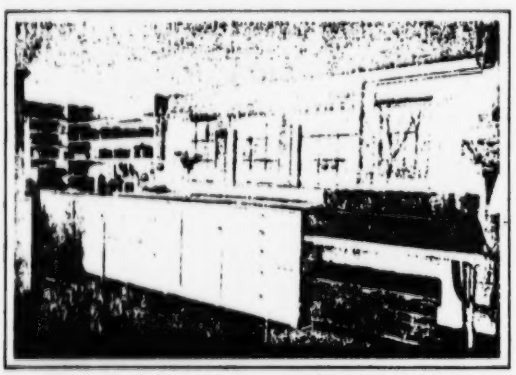
with soap and water tends to remove. If ordinary care is taken, however, there is not the necessity for scrubbing with soap and other cleansing preparations as often as is commonly done. By using a soft brush broom and dry mop, with the frequent use of clear warm water and soft mop, the kitchen floor can be kept reasonably free from dust. Whenever water is used, care should be taken to see that the floor is very thoroughly wiped dry. Every now and then the linoleum should be gone over with an oil-filled mop, and every six months the use of a floor polish containing some oil is necessary to keep it in excellent condition. The use of a weighted brush is quite as important in polishing kitchen floors as those of other rooms. The cost of such a brush, with a long handle, is about $3.50 and the brush may be renewed at a cost of one dollar.

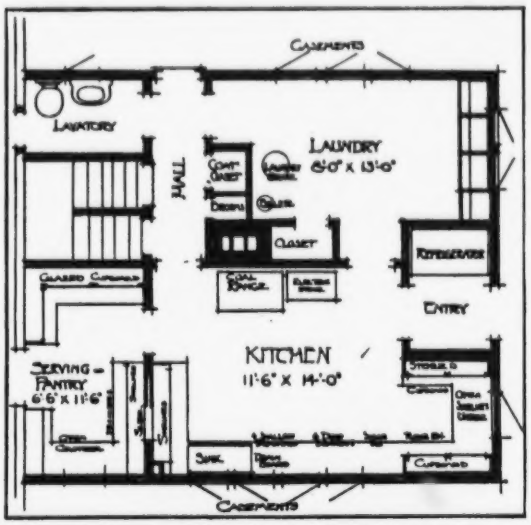
Following the general rule for interior decoration, that is, that floors should be darkest, the walls lighter, and the ceiling lightest of all, the woodwork and walls of every room in this working department, including the entry and hall, are painted deep cream, and the ceilings creamy white. A dull, flat finish was used not only because the soft effect is more artistic, more in keeping with the age of the old part of the house than an enameled paint would be, but because such a finish is more restful to the eye in a room containing many windows. Walls painted white, cream, buff, or French gray are very satisfactory for kitchens, are not difficult to keep clean, and may be given a fresh coat of paint every fall at an expense which is not prohibitive. The color scheme of the kitchen is generally used in the serving pantry, although some touch may be added to the latter to carry out the scheme of the dining-room decoration. This touch, however, is usually provided by the china.

The kitchen is really a laboratory. Floors, walls, and ceilings are covered for protection of wood and plaster and for sanitary reasons rather than for decorative effects, but a little thought will provide the latter without in any way detracting from the real purpose. Most of our kitchen utensils are in themselves attractive. Usefulness always includes proportion, form, and line. Aluminum ware, nickel, steel, pottery baking-dishes and bowls offer variety enough to satisfy the most artistic sense, especially when selected with relation to each other. The time has passed when nicked dishes and odds and ends are considered good enough to use in the kitchen. Some of our best potteries are making an effort to produce attractive kitchenware, and plumbers, stove manufacturers, and kitchen-cabinet makers are certainly doing their part. Kitchen chairs are built on good lines and are painted with either a dull or enameled finish, to match the woodwork.

There are two outside entrances to the kitchen photographed, one on the east and one on the north. The entrance on the north,



The southern exposure of the combined kitchen and pantry



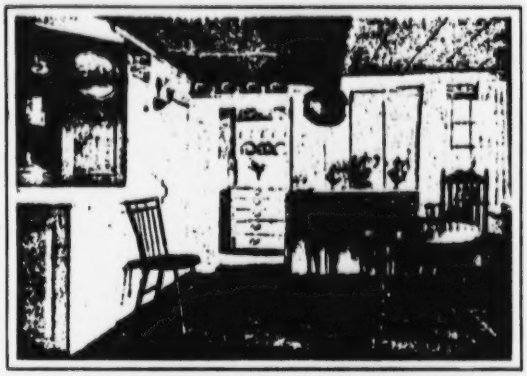
A working department ell added to an old New England farmhouse. Lois L. Howe & Manning, Architects

at the end of the hall shown in the plan, is used by the man who takes care of the furnace and brings up the coal for the kitchen range and who can perform his duties without entering the kitchen, for the coal hods are kept at the end of the stove near the door at the head of the basement stairs. The setting up of this coal range is especially good. It is set on a brick base and surrounded by a tiled hearth. The brick base not only does away with the necessity of sweeping and scrubbing the almost useless space under a stove which is set on legs, but it is also easy to wash on occasions when smudges are made during the stove-blacking process. The tiles save the floor covering from grease spots, which are more apt to be made in the immediate vicinity of the stove than elsewhere in the kitchen. If ashes are spilled when removing them from the stove it is much easier to clean a tiled hearth than any other kind of floor covering.

In this kitchen, a coal range is used which comes fitted with an ash chute for emptying the ashes into a barrel in the basement. When the damper is opened the ashes fall through a pipe five inches in diameter, into the ash barrel, which is of galvanized iron. The barrel is covered with a tight-fitting lid, rounded at the top, with an opening in the center just large enough to admit the chute which extends through the opening only as far as the top of the barrel, a distance of about three inches. A collar made in two sections, joined to the lid by a phlange, fits closely around the pipe at the opening in the lid and prevents the escape of ash dust. The ash barrel should stand on cement or other fireproof base. There is little necessity, however, for emptying the ash pit in the bottom of the stove at any time when the ashes are hot.

The back stairs (see plan) are painted cream, with brown risers, and the walls, including those in the maid's room, are covered with paper having a French gray background with a design of a little house and wide spreading trees printed in the softest shades of wood brown.

The upper part of the outside door at the end of the short hall is fitted with glass panes and provides good light for the hall. This hall is most convenient. It serves as an entry or exit to or from out-of-doors, the kitchen, the basement, the back stairs, broom closet, coat closet, the lavatory (which should be included in the plan of the working department whenever possible), and



A glimpse of the new serving pantry from the old dining-room

the laundry. The hall was planned for the exclusive use of the people connected with the house, while the entry from the east side of the kitchen, in which the refrigerator is kept, is used by the ice man and all tradespeople, and opens out on to a large covered porch.

The laundry tubs have been set where they will be least in the way when not in use, and they are seldom used oftener than one day during the week. When the tubs are covered with a plain wooden shelf, which may be used as a working table, a valance of gayly printed chintz covering the pipes, a screen covered with the same chintz placed across the end of the laundry where stove and hot-water boiler are located, and simple muslin curtains like those used in the kitchen are hung at the windows, the laundry is converted into a delightful dining-room and sitting-room in which the sewing machine may be run by attaching the electric motor to the light socket shown in the photograph. The large closet in the laundry contains the baskets, wringer, washboards, ironing board, and all other laundry appurtenances when not in use. On the inside of the closet door, typewritten instructions for the laundry work of the family are posted. An interesting plan which has proved to be worth carrying out is the keeping of a scrap-book on the closet shelf. In this book are pasted helpful suggestions for doing laundry work, — the printed instructions on the inside of soap wrappers are often excellent, — and directions for removing coffee, ink, fruit, and other stains.

The boiler for the hot water supply, connected with the kitchen range, was placed in the laundry in order to leave room for an electric range adjoining the coal range (there is electricity but no gas plant in this rural community), and also so that the boiler can be connected with the laundry stove when it is not desirable to have a coal fire in the kitchen during the hot summer months.

Instead of building a pantry, other than the serving pantry, the kitchen includes the pantry. This arrangement made it possible to put a window in the east end of the kitchen. The closed cupboard to the left of the window is used for food storage, and the other open pantry shelves are in the kitchen proper.

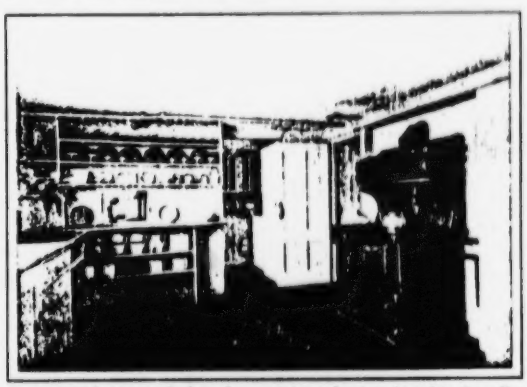
The working shelf is unusually broad and placed at a very comfortable working height. Where it joins the sink, it is grooved for drain boards. The wide sink is very convenient as there is no danger of striking glass or china against the faucets when washing the dishes. It is also roomy enough for a large dish-pan and wire draining-pan. At the back of the broad working shelf, where they are easily accessible, jars containing sugar, salt, flour, and other things used three times a day, are kept. A marble top from an old bureau serves a useful purpose as a pastry board. Barrels of flour and sugar are kept in the cupboards underneath the working shelf; also the cooking utensils. Drawers of different sizes are built in for holding smaller cooking utensils and kitchen linens.

The placing of the electric lights is very well done. One is over the sink, one over the stove, and one at the east end of the kitchen. It is quite possible by night as well as by day to read the oven heat indicator, see inside of the oven, and at the back of all the shelves.

The kitchen sink is used for all dishwashing. The space under the window in the serving pantry where otherwise a sink would have been placed is utilized for a broad shelf under which a seat is fitted. This shelf is for the telephone and books. When only one maid is kept, or the mistress of the house is doing her own work, steps are saved by keeping the instrument where it can be reached through the opening between kitchen and serving pantry. The serving pantry is roomy and a very comfortable place in which to read. A shelf underneath and to the right of the telephone table is reserved for household account books and a small sewing basket, for from this vantage point one may easily answer telephone, front-door knocker, and back-door raps.

Taken altogether it is a working department which affords a splendid example of the restfulness of artistic coloring, where rooms may open into each other or be closed off, of heights of stationary working equipment well planned, of divisions of space in proportion to the uses for which it is required, of perfect harmony with the other parts of the house, of simplicity and dignity, with air and sunshine in abundance.

Fresh air, good light, and tubs set high lighten the laundry work



Coal or wood range with chute for emptying ashes into barrel in the cellar